

tion of Congress, approved the seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty three, subject to all the restrictions and limitations therein contained. Provided that the time granted to appear shall in no case extend beyond the first day of June next.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, that the said Inspector shall further be authorized and empowered, upon satisfactory proof that the owner or master of a steamer is unable to obtain reasonably or upon reasonable terms, a sufficient boat, as required by said act, or that such a boat is unsuited to the navigation in which a steamer is employed, to accept in any such case a substitute or substitutes for such a boat, provided, such substitutes shall in their judgment afford safe and suitable means of preserving life in case of accident.

Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, that no person interested as palliator, in any way, direct in life preservers, life boats, or any other article required by law, by the law of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, aforesaid, shall be deemed competent to hold the office of Inspector or to discharge the duties thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1853.

Resolved further, That the entire work hereinbefore ordered shall be printed in a common quart form, upon paper, measuring not less than twenty six by thirty eight inches, weighing forty eight pounds to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets, and of the quality now used for the extra copies of documents ordered to be printed by Congress; the type to be used to be brevier, except for the headings of the several columns of the tabular statements, the notes, and such tables as will not appear to advantage in brevier, which shall be printed in compass; and that, in all other respects, except those hereinbefore specified, the work shall be executed according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act providing for executing the public printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved August twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty two.

Resolved further, That the binding of the work hereinbefore mentioned shall be executed under the direction of the respective committees on printing for each house, and shall be paid for out of the contingent fund of the two houses of Congress, as is now prescribed by law.

Approved, March 3, 1853.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

APROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Supplementary Commercial Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, was concluded and signed, by their Plenipotentiaries, in this city, on the twenty-sixth day of August last, which Supplementary Convention is word for word, as follows:

The United States of America His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being desirous of placing the commerce of the two countries on a footing of greater mutual equality, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for that purpose, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Francois Mathieu Wenceslaus Baron Testa, Commander of the Royal Grand Ducal Order of the Crown of Oak of Luxembourg, Knight of the Royal Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, and of the Grand Ducal Order of the White Falcon, third class; Counsellor of Legation, and His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Government of the United States of America; who, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that, for and in lieu of the first and second articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation, signed at Washington on the 19th of January, 1839 between the high contracting parties, the following articles shall be substituted:

Article I.

Goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the United States; from and to any other country, in vessels of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise imported or exported in national vessels. Reciprocally, goods and merchandise, whatever origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the Netherlands, from and to any other country, in vessels of the United States, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise imported or exported in national vessels.

The honours, drawbacks, and other privileges of this nature, which may be granted in the States of either of the contracting parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall also be had in like manner be exported in vessels of the other country.

Article II.

The above reciprocal equality in relation to the flags of the two countries is understood to extend also to the ports of the colonies and dominions of the Netherlands beyond the seas, in which goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported or exported from and to any other country in vessels of the United States, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise imported or exported from and to the same places in vessels of the Netherlands. The honours, drawbacks, or other privileges of similar denomination which may be granted on goods and merchandise imported or exported in vessels of the Netherlands, shall also, and in like manner, be granted on goods and merchandise imported or exported in vessels of the United States.

Article III.

Neither party shall impose upon the vessels of the other, whether carrying cargoes or arriving in ballast from either of the two countries or any other country, any duties of tonnage, harbour dues, light house, salvage, portage, quarantine or port charges of any kind or denomination, which shall not be imposed in like cases on national vessels.

Fourth. Until the tables relating to the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, occupying from page thirty one to page thirty four both inclusive, retain the table headed reciprocation, on page thirty five, and omit the tables headed Minimales and fugitive slaves, on the same page, retain the table headed Provisions, occupations, and taxes, on page thirty six, and tables head, aeronautical publications, on pages thirty seven and thirty eight.

Fifth. Omit the tables of industrial establishments from page thirty nine to page sixty two, both inclusive.

Sixth. Omit the tables headed real and personal estates and taxes, wages, and pauperism and etc., on pages sixty three and sixty four, omit the column which professes to give the private libraries, in the statement headed libraries, retaining the residue and retaining also, the statement headed news papers and periodicals, on page sixty four, and the statement headed Education and churches, on pages sixty five to sixty eight, both inclusive.

Eighth. That shall be prepared and published a tabular statement, showing the population more in the usual subdivisions of states less than counties, such as towns, townships, hundreds, etc., wherever the returns are sufficient for their formation.

Ninth. The condensed tables for the United States, shall conform to the alterations suggested in the detailed tables for the States.

Resolved further, That there be printed, in addition to the number usually ordered of the public documents, seven thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and ten thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives: Provided, That the cost of composition for plain matter shall not exceed the sum of sixty two thousand dollars per thousand ones, and the cost of composition for tabular statements shall not exceed the sum of seventy cents per thousand ones, and the cost of presswork shall not exceed the sum of forty four and sixty five one hundredths cents per thousand quires, plus

privileges and immunities, whether as regards import or export duties, or otherwise, that are or may be enjoyed by vessels under the Dutch flag. Likewise, the United States shall continue to levy the discriminating duties imposed by the present tariff on tea and coffee, in favor of the direct importation of these articles from the place of their growth, but also without hindrance to the flags of the two countries. And if, at any time, the Netherlands or the United States shall abolish the said discriminating duties, it is understood that the same shall be in like manner abolished in relation to the commerce of the other country.

Article V.

The present convention shall be considered as additional to the above mentioned treaty of the 19th of January, 1839, and shall, together, with the unmodified articles of that treaty, be in force for the term of two years, commencing six weeks after the exchange of the ratification, and, further, until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, after the expiration of the said term of two years. And it is hereby mutually agreed that, in case of such notice, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, as well as the said treaty of 19th January, 1839 and the provisions thereof, shall end at the end of the said twelve months altogether cease and determine.

Article VI.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months of its date, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done, in duplicate, at the City of Washington, this twenty sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

(seal.)

F. TESTA.

(seal.)

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the twenty fifth instant, by Edward Everett, Secretary of State of the United States and J. C. Zimmerman, Consul General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, he it known, that I, MILLARD FILMORE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy seventh.

MILLARD FILMORE.

By the President:

EDWARD EVERETT,

Secretary of State.

GACETA SEMANARIA DE SANTA FE.

'Independiente en todo—neutral en nada.'

J. L. COLLINS,--Redactor.

Santa Fe, October 23, 1856.

Despacho del Agrimensor General
Santa Fé, Nuevo Méjico,
Octubre 16 de 1856.

Se avisa por el presente, que la corte del Agrimensor General del Nuevo Méjico se abrirá el primer lunes de Diciembre próximo para recibir las pruebas que se presenten por los reclamantes y para averiguar los reclamos abajo citados, y quedará abierta de dia en dia hasta que sea concluida la averiguación de dichos reclamantes.

1 Manuel Alvarez, id
2 Pueblo de Teolote, Condado de San Miguel
3 Pueblo de Las Vegas, id
4 Pueblo de Cobolco, Condado de Valencia
5 Pueblo de Casa Colorada, id
6 Pueblo de Cubero, id
7 Maria V. Alexander, reclamante actual, Condado de Taos.
8 Carlos Beaubien, id
9 Alejandro Valdés, Condado de San Miguel
10 Guadalupe Mirenda (siete reclamantes) Condado de Doña Ana

11 Antonio Leroux, reclamante actual, Condado de Taos
12 Ignacio Cano, (mina) Condado de Santa Fé
13 Pablo Montoya reclamante actual, Condado de Taos

14 Tomas Cabecas de Baca, Valles Grandes, Condado de San Miguel
15 Bieloshowsky y Kronic, reclamantes actuales, La Junta de los Ríos, Condado de Los.
16 Hugh Stephenson et al, Condado de Doña Ana

17 E. W. Eaton, San Cristobal, Condado de Santa Fé
18 Donaciano Vigil, Los Trigos, Condado de San Miguel

19 Ramon Vigil, Condado de Rio Arriba
20 Henrique Connolly, Bosque de los Pinos, Condado de Bernallillo
21 Henrique Connolly, ciencias, Condado de Santa Fé

22 Juan Francisco Pinard Condado de Taos
23 Eliash Whittlesey, et al mina de los Dolores, Condado de Santa Fé
24 Simon Delgado, Cañada de los Alamos, Condado de Santa Fé

25 Antonio Sandoval, Agua Negra
26 Simon Delgado, et al Los Serrillos, Condado de Santa Fé

27 Tomas Cabecas de Baca, Ojo del Espíritu Santo, Condado de Santa Ana.

Aquellas personas que tengan reclamos que coincidan con aquéllos arriba citados, los presentarán a la oficina del Agrimensor General para el veinte de noviembre, proximo o antes si desean disputarlos. Los testigos, cuando se requieran serán presentados por los reclamantes mismos, ó sus apoderados.

Se suplica a los apoderados que estén pa-

pados en los reclamos arriba citados, ó en los que se presenten, para el dia ultimamente señalado arriba, que tengan sus avisos, breves etc. completos, para evitar demoras cuando se vayan a averiguar las causas.

GUILERMO PELHAM.

Agrimensor General del Nuevo Méjico.

5v.

AVISO.

AVISO es por este díelo, que letras de administración sobre los bienes del fideicomiso Manuel Alvarez, ultimamente residente de la ciudad de Santa Fe, en el Territorio de Nuevo Méjico, fueron concedidas a los abajo firmados, por el juez de la corte de justicia del dicho condado, con fecha doce de Julio de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis. Toda persona que tenga reclamos contra dichos bienes es requerida de presentarlos a los abajo suscritos para su admisión, dentro de un año después de la fecha de dichas letras, pues a lo contrario podrán ser excluidos de cualesquier beneficiio de los dichos bienes; y si tales reclamos no fueran presentados dentro de tres años desde la fecha de dichas letras para siempre perderán su derecho.

J. H. MERCURE.

Administradores de los bienes del fideicomiso Alvarez
Santa Fe, Nuevo Méjico, Julio 25 de 1856.

AVISO.

Aviso es por este díelo que letras de administración, sobre los bienes del fideicomiso Damaso Lopez, residente en el condado de Santa Fe, Territorio de N. M. fueron concedidas al abajo firmado por el juez de la corte de pruebas de dicho condado con fecha 4 de Agosto de 1856. Toda persona que tenga reclamos contra dichos bienes es requerida de presentarlos a la abajo firmada para su admisión dentro de un año después de la fecha de dichas letras para siempre perderán su derecho.

ANASTACIO S. INDOVAL.

Administrador de los bienes del fideicomiso Lopez.

Santa Fe Nuevo Méjico Septiembre 29 de 1856.

AVISO.

Los sucesos de Valladolid ocasionados por la subida del precio de los granos, habían tenido en alguno que otro pueblo de escasa población e importancia, donde los movimientos se habían sofocado al nacer. Pero las capitales y todas las ciudades de alguna significación se apresuraron a enviar por medio de sus ayuntamientos, a la reina y al obispado exposiciones llenas de lealtad amor al orden. Valladolid había quedado completamente tranquila después de varias tristes pero indispensables sacudidas que habían recibido el imperio de la ley.

El rey no había tomado, a las últimas horas, mayores proporciones en Sevilla, ni se había extendido fuera de aquella capital.

S. M. la Reina se hallaba ya enteramente establecida en su última residencia, y el pueblo de Madrid la saludaba con sus lastres en el Praio. También parecía ya a caballo el general Espartero, habiendo cesado enteramente el último ataque de sus hastiales dolientes.

Los Cortes celebraron sus sesiones finales el 10 de julio y se creía que su proxima reunión no se vería hasta octubre.

Tal es así en resume nuestras noticias directas, que el gran basta el 6 del corriente. A continuación se pone a los lectores una comunicacion en los diarios de Londres y París, que alcanza al 27.

Madrid 7 de julio.

Castilla está tranquila. Los diputados provenientes y los ayuntamientos siguen convocando a su gobierno las protestas más vehementes de adhesión y filialidad. No hay nada de críticas.

Los Cortes celebraron sus sesiones finales el 10 de julio y se creía que su proxima reunión no se vería hasta octubre.

El rey sigue haciendo estadas en Sevilla. Han desaparecido todos los señores de órdenes en Madrid. Es falso que los Cortes deban reunirse de nuevo con motivo de los sucesos de Castilla.

Madrid 9 de julio.

El regreso del señor Echeverría, ministro de la Gobernación, que se halla actualmente en Valladolid, se ha aplazado hasta fin de año.

En esta capital han sido presos varios trabajadores. El rey ha pasado a Madrid.

Madrid 10 de julio.

El consejo temporal, que ha reunido en Madrid a los principales ministros y a los diputados, ha acordado la convocatoria de las elecciones para el 10 de septiembre.

El rey ha regresado a Madrid.

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